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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC					
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Transfer of Trudovaks to the Regular Army

3. On 1 August 1953, in Konski Dol, Madan Okoliya, an order was received from the Chief Administration of the Trudovak Service (Glavnoto Upravlenie na Trudovata Povinnost) ordering all Trudovaks to turn in their effects and to be ready for transfer to the regular Army by 12 August 1953. The order was carried out. The Trudovaks turned in their equipment, were issued K rations (dry food), and set out, escorted by Captain ANGELOV (fnu), staff officer of battalion Podelenie 14-90. However, at Srednogortsai, Madan' Okoliya, the director of the mining district, a Soviet, caught up with the truck in which the Trudovaks were riding and took them back. The Soviet directors name is not known. Captain Angelov was arrested by the director and turned over to the DS (Dürzhavna Sigurnost; State Security); he was released the same evening.
4. Three hundred Trudovaks from the Madan Mining Basin, of which 30-40 were from Podelenie 14-90, were released in accordance with the order. Most of those retained were trained machine specialists whose release would have had an adverse affect on the work. Subsequently, Trudovaks in Podelenie 14-90 received letters from Trudovak friends serving with units in the interior of the country, saying that they had been transferred to the regular Army.

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25X15. Purchase of Mules by the Army

During August 1953, in Madan and in Ustovc, Smolyan Okoliya, the local inhabitants were obliged to sell their largest and finest mules to the Army. In Madan this was carried out by a commission, composed of a Captain (Kapitan), Lieutenant (Leytenant), a Master Sergeant (Starshina), and a civilian (a member of the Okoliya People's Council); the commission was assisted by five or six soldiers.

6. All inhabitants of the Okoliya were ordered to bring their mules to the square in Madan on a given day. On the appointed day 150 mules had been gathered, and of these the Communists selected the largest and best, and returned the rest.

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The mules were led away in the direction of

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Srednogortsi. Between 2500 and 3500 leva was paid for each animal; this was considered a completely unsatisfactory price, and the villagers from whom the mules were requisitioned loudly expressed their indignation.

7. During the same period a similar requisitioning occurred in Kürdzhali for the Kürdzhali Okoliya, except that in this case the commission was composed of three or four civilians and that oxen, not mules, were requisitioned. Also, in this case, the owners were paid, but it is not known how much.

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It was rumored that the oxen were to be sent to the Soviet Union.

#### Amnesties

8. In August 1953 there was an order amnestying prisoners.

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260 prisoners from the Sliven prison were released at the same time. The amnesties were completely unexpected. One day, over the loudspeaker at the Sliven prison, the names of 260 prisoners were announced, and by evening these persons had been released. the amnesties applied principally to criminal prisoners and to those who were sentenced for black market activities

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25X1 The Mariyno Concentration Camp

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11. The Mariyno Concentration Camp is located approximately 100 meters north of Gara Mariyno, Dimitrograd Okoliya, and comprises an area approximately 120 x 80 meters, surrounded by a thick barbed-wire fence. In the camp area there are seven 1-story buildings of various sizes, unplastered on the outside, and roofed with red "Marseille" tiling.<sup>1</sup>

12. The buildings were used by the inmates, by the administrative personnel, and as offices. On the northern side of the area, within the barbed wire enclosure, were two mine-shaft openings, for extracting coal. Number and names of shafts not known.

25X1 13. During 1949 there were 190 persons in the camp. However,

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25X1 300 persons.

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15. There were three or four towers, three meters high, located at the four corners of the enclosure. The camp was guarded by six to eight Militiamen from a unit (Vchastuk) in Mariyno. The camp was run by a director, assisted by six or seven guards and instructors.

25X1 The Kürdzhali Local Prison<sup>2</sup>

16. The Kürdzhali local prison (Kürdzhaliyski Mesten Zatvor) is located northeast of Kürdzhali, approximately 400 meters east of the old road to Khaskovo, and approximately 200-300 meters from the Mohammedan graveyard, in the midst of an agricultural farm. The prison is an old 2-story stone or brick building (no reinforced concrete) with walls one meter thick, approximately 20 x 30 meters in size; the roof is of "Marseille" tile.

17. In the basement there are three solitary cells, three punishment wards (capacity three or four persons), and a prison mess. The first floor is comprised of 14 prison cells, approximately 4 x 3 meters, with wooden floors. The corridors between the cells also have wooden floors.

18. In the prison court there were three small 1-story buildings which served as offices, storerooms, and workshops. The prison and the small buildings in the court are surrounded by a stone wall five or six meters high and one meter thick. The enclosed area is approximately 100 x 50 meters. The prison could accommodate 460 persons (according to prisoners who had been there a long time); however, during 1949 there was an average of approximately 200 prisoners. In the prison, there were no inmates who had received long sentences for political offenses.

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19. The prison was run by a director and four guards; it was guarded by eight Militiamen and a sergeant, all of whom came every day from Kürdzhali. There were two guard booths (budki za postovete), subsequently abolished, and two Militiamen patrolled the outside of the prison enclosure. At night, four strong electric lights placed on 1-meter high platforms in the corners of the enclosure, lighted the court.
20. In the prison there were no workshops for producing merchandise. The prisoners in the cells were taught to weave sandals and make fish nets. There were small workshops for clothing and shoes, which were worked by the prisoners. The prison had a large farm and vegetable garden on which there were several small buildings. Prisoners who had short sentences or whose sentences had expired worked on the farm; some lived in the small farm buildings mentioned above. The entire farm and vegetable garden are enclosed by a half-ruined wire fence.

Improvement of the Madan-Kürdzhali Road (Personal Observation)

21. The improvement of the Madan-Kürdzhali Road was begun in 1951. The sharp curves are being removed and the road widened. Many of the sharp curves are to be abandoned, since a new roadbed will cut right through elevations. Where this is not possible, the elevations are being flattened to allow for widening the road. This work is being done in about 15 places between Byal Izvor (N 41-33, E 25-05), Ardino Okoliya, and Srednogortsi (N 41-32, E 24-55), Madan Okoliya. At the same time the entire road surface is being widened and is going to be 11 meters wide.

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Resistance to the Regime

22. [redacted]

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[redacted] a partisan group of about 40 persons in the mountains around the villages of Kerezli (sic), Khaskovo Okoliya, Kyopryolya (Most, N 41-44; E 25-31) Kürdzhali Okoliya, and Perperek (N 41-41; E 25-33), Kürdzhali Okoliya. [redacted] this mountainous area east of the Khaskovo-Kürdzhali rail line is very suitable for a group of this sort, because it offers good cover and is extremely difficult for pursuers, as it is covered by a large, dense forest and has rocky and precipitous places where one man could stop an entire company of soldiers. [redacted] the group could be destroyed only from the air. No details concerning the group's activity, or any measures taken to combat the group. [redacted]

[redacted] in August 1953, the Militia arrested a certain "Poturlu" (exact name not known) from Kerezli, Khaskovo Okoliya, for sheltering members of the group.

Comments:

1. "Marseille" tiling is approximately 8-10 inches wide and 12-14 inches long. It is flat as opposed to the ordinary curved, narrow tiles.

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